Hayakawa Faced Problem "Japanese Canadian Teaching English In United States"

By S. I. Hayakawa:

When I was at the University of Wisconsin working on a Ph.D. in English, people kept asking me, "What do you want a degree in English for? No one is going to hire a Japanese to teach English!"

In the years following my doctorate, I often had to wonder if my friends were right. Nobody seemed ready to hire a Japanese — even a Canadian-born Japanese like myself, who couldn't read or write Japanese — to teach English. I must have written to a hundred colleges and universities looking for an opening. No luck.

ONCE I GOT an apologetic letter from the chairman of the English department in a great midwestern university explaining why he couldn't offer me the job I had applied for. "Your qualifications are well beyond what we could expect of a begining instructor," he wrote. "But I am ashamed to say that my colleagues are worried about what people would say if we had a Japanese for an English teacher. So they have voted you down."

Today one would immediately jump up and scream "racism!" I never thought anything of the kind. In the 1930s there were almost no Japanese or Japanese — Americans in the Midwest. To have a Japanese as an English teacher seemed then a far — fetched idea. Evn an American Jew seemed unlikely in that position.

The first job I got that had promise of a professional future was in 1939 as instructor in English at Armour Institute of Technology. Hiring a Japanese to teach English was so novel and strange an idea that the college had to have a full faculty meeting to vote on my $1,900 -a - year appointment.

I loved the job. The students weren't very literary — it was (and still is) largely an engineering school — but I got along famously with them.

The evening of the day the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, one of my students called me to ask, "Hey, doc, are dey bodderin' you?" I said I had encountered no troubles.

"Well," the student continued, "If anybody starts bodderin' you because you're Japanese, let me know. A bunch of us are ready to come over and take care of 'em for you." Like my students, our neighbors and friends

(Cont. on P. 2)

The New Canadian

An Independent Organ for Canadians of Japanese Origin

Vol. XXXVIII 12 FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1974 Toronto, Ont.

Looking For Actor To Portray "Jim Yoshida"

By WELLY SHIBATA
(The Pacific Citizen)

TOKYO. — The story of an American of Japanese ancestry, who became a pawn of fate, and his adventures — and ordeals in four countries will be made into a motion picture, it was announced at a recent press conference held at the Kelo Plaza Hotel here.

The film will portray the life of Seattle-born Jim Yoshida and will be based on the book, "The Two Worlds of Jim Yoshida," written by him and Bill Hosokawa of the Denver Post. Published by William Morrow & Company of New York in August 1972, the book is now in its fourth edition and has sold 60,000 copies.

According to the announcement by Victor Stoloff, executive producer of Goodfield Productions Inc., the film's producer will be Academy Award winner Marin Poll ("The Lion in Winter") with Lewis Carlino as screenplay writer. Filming is expected to begin in Japan this coming summer with the motion picture to be released next winter.

In Seattle Yoshida was a member of the Broadway High School football team. His father didn't like it because Jim skipped Japanese Language classes at the Japanese School in order to train for and play football. Parental permission was finally given only after Jim promised to become "as good in Judo as in football."

The Seattle-born Nisei was named All-City fullback and, upon graduation from high school, offered a college athletic scholarship. Unfortunately, his father died at that time, and his mother brought Jim and his sisters to Japan to deliver the father's ashes to the family burial plot.

This was when tragedy struck and Jim's strange odysseys began. The outbreak of World War II trapped the Yoshidas in Japan. Jim was forced to serve against his will in the Imperial Japanese Army in China. There he had many experiences and suffered terrible ordeals. His unfamiliarity with the Japanese language didn't help the situation any.

When he finally made it back to Japan at the end of the war he learned to his dismay that he lost his United States citezenship for having served in the Japanese Army.

To prove his loyalty to America he eventually persuaded a U.S. officer to let him serve illegally throughout the Korean War as an unpaid volunteer.

An American citizen again through court decision, Jim, now 52, is today a real estate developer in Hawaii. A 4-dan Judoka, he is teaching Judo there. Asked how his Japanese language ability now is, he replied, "Just as bad."

Attending the press conference at the Kelo Plaza was Keiji Fujisawa, 8-dan Judoka, who was Jim's teacher at the Kodokan when he came to Japan 33 years ago without knowing the fate in store for him.

Tashkent-born, Paris and Cairo raised, executive producer Stoloff has ben actively engaged in filming documentaries, television programs and feature films throughout the world for the past 30 years. His varied project have taken him to five continents — from the back lots of Hollywood to the remote African region of Timbuktu.

For his film "Little Isles of Freedom," about the liberation of the islands of Saint Pierre and Miquelon during World War II, which starred Charles Boyer, Stoloff was nominated for an Academy Award.

Stoloff said that a video tape mobile unit is touring American Campuses trying out hopeful drama students and watching for a young man who can portray Jim Yoshida "as he was then."

The star, Stoloff emphasized,

Cont. on P. 2

Beef-Eaters More Prone To Cancer?

WASHINGTON. — The National Cancer Institute said recently a study by U.S. and Japanese scientists suggest that people who eat beef may be more likely to suffer cancer of the large intestine.

Investigators from the institute and Tohoku Univ. school of medicine emphasized, however, that much more work must be done before a link between beef and cancer can be established.

Over a four-year period, the teams studied the migration and dietary histories of 179 cancer patients and 357 non-cancer patients of Japanese descent in Honolulu.

They found that immigrants and Hawaiian-born persons had a "much higher" rate of cancer of the colon than Japanese who stayed at home, particularly those who adopted a Western diet with more beef.

Jpnz. Consumer Spending Change

TOKYO. — The trend of Japanese consumer spending is shifting from luxury items to daily necessities, regional bureau chiefs of the Finance Ministry report.

There has recently been a marked slowdown in purchases of new cars, the report said. As a result, automakers are begining to scale down capital investment plans and to look toward exports to sustain future demand.

The officials said while individual Japanese are substantially increasing their savings deposits, corporations are withdrawing theirs to offset the impact of tight money. Many corporations are finding it difficult to borrow, and the number of bankruptcies is rising sharply, especially among real estate and construction firms, the report said.

Calif. Court Hears Hayakawa Bid For U.S. Senate Seat

SAN FRANCISCO — Secretary of State Edmund G. Brown, Jr., told the state Supreme Court recently (Jan. 30) that a law prevents Dr. S.I. Hayakawa from becoming a U. S. Senatorial candidate because he changed parties within the past year is constitutional.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Iver Skjeie filed an opinion on behalf of Brown to Hayakawa's position that the law be declared invalid and Brown and the Marin County clerk be ordered to certify Hayakawa as a candidate for senator in the Republican primary next June.

Hayakawa, former president of San Francisco State University, was a registered Democrat from 1955 until Aug. 31, 1973.

The Election Code prohibits certification of a candidate if the applicant is a member of a different political party within the 12 months before filing for office.

Since March 8 is the last possible date for certification, Hayakawa contended the law denies him his constitutional right to run for office, to freely affiliate with any political party without penalty and restriction, and right to equal protection.

The assistant attorney general argued that the party affiliation requirement imposed on a candidate serves a compelling state interest.

It does so by limiting party raiding and alterations for opportunistic reasons, thus promoting party loyalty and preserving parties, he said, adding that Hayakawa's petition clearly shows he "has not and cannot comply with the law."

The assistant attorney general also said Hayakawa cited no court decisions to support his arguments and said there is substantial authority directly to the contrary, including several occasions when the state tribunal has upheld the challenged sesction.

Toronto JCCA Media Project Of J.C. Cultural Spectrum Ready To Be Shown

TORONTO. — On December 21, 1973, the Honourable Stanley Haidasz, Minister of State announced a grant of $4,500.00 to be given to the Toronto JCCA in completion of their series of TV programmes which they started in September. Chairman George Imai upon receiving the news said, "this will alleviate one of many problems we have in completing a series such as we have undertaken." The series of programmes will consist of a cross-section of Japanese-Canadian culture and history. Chairman Imai said, — "We are attempting to inform and publicize our heritage in Canada to the general public. We realize our shortcomings and cannot but scratch the surface."

The programmes will consist of Japanese music, songs, shigin, odori, cooking, martial arts, childrens games, religion, kimono fashions, art, discussion of our history, bonsai, flower arranging, tea ceremony, and other activities performed by Japanese Canadians.

The series are shown on Channel 10 Metro Cable on Thursday at 9:30 P.M. and in Etobicoke on Wednesday at 6:00 P.M. Later the series will be shown on other cable outlets in Metro Toronto and other parts of the country. Further schedules will be given in this newspaper.

Yoshida . . .

(Cont. from Page One)

must reflect the spirit of Yim Yoshida "who was able to endure his ordeals because of the discipline built into him by his Japanse parents along with the free American way of life."

The film will have about a dozen main characters. About 30 players in all will be coming to Japan where 50 per cent of the motion picture is expected to be filmed. The remainder will be filmed in the United States, Korea and some location approximating China "in those days."

Right now Stoloff is looking for a Kyoto villa where Lewis John Carlino can work on the screenplay. The "Doc Elliot" series, ABC, was developed for television by Carlino who has many past screen credits including "The Mechanic" starring Charles Bronson and "The Fox." Carlino is also the author of novels and plays.

A Japanese translation of the book is being planned by Japan Publications, Inc., of Tokyo.

Hayakawa . . .

(Cont. from Page One)

in Chicago were all solicitous and kind.

THE ONLY INCIDENT approaching what we now call "racism" happened with my draft board. When my number was called I was classified as an "enemy alien." Being at the time still a Canadian citizen and proud of it, I protested, "But we're not at war with Canada!"

So the case was appealed, but nothing came of it. Apparently I remained an "enemy alien." However, I escaped the relocation camps, since the interments of Japanese did not apply to those east of the Rockies.

Then early in 1942 I did something incautious. I was invited by Dr. Metz Lochard, then editor of the militant Chicago Defender, to contribute a weekly column. I accepted with pleasure.

Around Chicago at that time there was much dissatisfaction among Negroes. They weren't enthusiastic about the "white man's war." There was racial discrimination in the armed forces, to a degree unimaginable to those who have known the services only in recent years. Also at the time there were wild rumors flying around, including one to the effect that Japanese spies were infiltrating the Negro community to create disaffection.

The administration at Illinois Tech got pretty nervous about my connection with a Negro newspaper and told me that I could continue my work there only at my own risk. I thanked the college officials for their advice — and continued my column until well after the war was over.

AND I'M GLAD I did, because during those years I acquired an identification with the Negro world that I still possess. I learned to look at the world through the eyes of the Defender and its readers. The Defender protested discrimination in the military, bad housing in Chicago, inequalities of job opportunity, restaurants that refused to serve Negroes. The sports pages constantly harped on the absence of Negro players in big league baseball. That is what the paper was for.

One night I left the Defender offices quite late and stopped at a bar on Indiana Avenue for a nightcap. As I walked in, a handsome Negro woman (there were no "blacks" in those days) stared at me and said, "Hey, you a Jap?"

When I said yes, she broke into a smile and said, "Let me buy you a drink." As we sat there she gave me a detailed account of the Japanese campaign in the Malay Peninsula, in which British soldiers were beaten, step by step, until Singapore was taken. The more she thought about all those white soldiers taking a beating from a non-white army, the more drinks she wanted to buy me.

Well, there are many kinds of racists in the world, I'm sure, but she was one of the nicest.

Shiatsu Master Comes To North America

By JOE HAMANAKA

SEATTLE. — A man named Tokujiro Namikoshi was in town (Dec. 8-10) to give treatments and instructions on "Shiatsu," the Japaneses finger-pressure therapy made popular by this gentleman from Japan.

Namikoshi's series of three two-hour lecture-demonstration at $60 — but a small price compared to the dollars we might spend for doctors' fees and drug bills for certain ailments.

We hasten to add that Shiatsu does not replace your doctor. But, often, a person can, by instinct, feel and locate an ailment and seek relief.

"Shiatsu" means finger (shi) and pressure (atsu), and we first learned about it during trips to Japan.

Shiatsu is not to be confused with "amma" or Japanese massage — the rubbing kneading-slapping as Zatoichi, the blind masseur-swordsman, does in Nihon movies.

*

Namikoshi has become a television personality, demonstrating his pressure-points to millions of viewers over a Tokyo station.

He is founder of the Nippon Shiatsu School which in 28 years of existence has graduated over 20,000 specialists, and he has treated over 100,000.

A short, stocky man, Namikoshi is build like a football running guard, with hands and arms like a boilermaker. But his soft voice and touch are understanding of the aches and problems of his patients and listeners.

His basic aim is to convince people that we rely too heavily on medicine and shots when our bodies have "life powers" to cure naturally.

Namikoshi says that city folks lack sleep. That drowsiness in any part of the body means lack of sleep and fatigue. And, to live a long full life, one must not allow fatigue to accumulate.

*

Shiatsu is done with the balls of the thumb and fingers and with firm perpendicular pressure. Like 3-10 times on each spot for counts of 5-7, except around the neck where the count should not be over three seconds.

There are pressure points for the treatment of toothache, headache, fatigue, stiffness, insomnia, high or low blood pressure, constipation, nosebleed, sprain, asthma, sinus, cramp, whiplash, rheumatism, common cold, diarrhea — even bedwetting!

Marilyn Monroe's stomach spasms were treated with success by Namikoshi when the late movie sex-idol and husband Joe DiMaggio honeymooned in Tokyo, according to Namikoshi's book.

Namikoshi claims that Shiatsu routines also help sexual pleasures! (Interesting!)

Women are told of pressure points to increase sexual ability, to cure frigidity, to beautify eyes, to enlarge breasts, and even to relieve menopause malfunctions.

Namikoshi says, "The pressure of the hands causes the springs of life to flow."

That, when we feel pain on some place, our instinct tells us to touch the hurt, Namikoshi goes on, and Shiatsu systematizes that touch into effeective pressure treatments to aid circulation and to improve metabolism and restore order to muscles and organs, naturally.

It's a do-it-yourself therapy, and one can be his own "doctor" with a free hand to treat yourself at your convenience, safely, and with no cost.

We're doing it, with hopes that, perhaps, by pressuring the right parts, we can "program" the body for some great profitable days on the golf course in 1974.

The New Canadian
A member of Ethnic Press Association of Ontario
Second Class mail No. D-0866
T. UMEZUKI Publisher
English Section Editor
K. C. TSUMURA
Japanese Section Editor
KEN MORI
479 QUEEN ST. WEST
Toronto, Ont. M5V-2A9
366-5085

CLASSIFIED

Help Wanted

REQUIRED: Person with good handwriting, typing and some office work experience. Three men food importing firm. Order taking, invoicing and some correspondence. Location near 427 and Q.E. Please call 363-0655

Domestic Help Wanted

DOMESTIC live in, knowledge of use of electric appliances. Experienced and references. Phone 783-8273 (Toronto).

Paul K. Asada, D.C., N.D.
"Doctor of Chiropractic"
728A St. Clair Ave. West
(½ block West of Christie)
TORONTO
651-8060 Res. 621-1989

Auto-Fire-Life
All Forms Of
INSURANCE
Consult
KIYO TAMURA
Home 759-8317

JNT Auto Service
2239 Bloor St. West
(At Runnymede) Toronto
Phone 766-4292
OPERATED BY
NAMIKI & TANOUYE

ROOFING & SHEET METAL WORKS
RUNNYMEDE ROOFING
Tom Looker,
59 Lunness Road,
Toronto, Phone 763-1360
Licence No. B-169
Rep. John Sugai — 767-1092

SAY IT WITH FLOWERS
SHARON'S FLORIST
Peter Sasaki
CITY-WIDE DELIVERY
TEL. 425-2122
842 PAPE AVE., TORONTO

KIMURA & CADSBY
LAW OFFICE
3601 Lawrence Ave. East
Scarborough, Ontario.
Telephone: 431-1500

HYLAND FLOWERS
ION ONODERA
489-4654 — 481-8805
(Business) (Residence)
540 Eglinton Ave. W.,
Toronto

YOUR BLOOD
the greatest gift of all

Read Stella Ito's
"SUKIYAKI"
A Japanese Cookbook For Cosmopolitan Gourmets
"Over 60 Favorite Recipes"
Available At The New Canadian For Only $1.65
479 Queen St. West — Toronto 2B, Ont.

Now On Sale At The New Canadian
THE JAPANESE AND THE JEWS
By ISAIAH BEN DASAN
A thought-provoking book by a writer who combines an intimate knowledge of the Japanese with remarkable understanding, admiration, and respect for the Jews.
A runaway, best seller in its original Japanese version,
Now in English.
Over 1,000,000 copies sold.
$7.50 at The New Canadian, 479 Queen St. W.,
Toronto 2-B, Ont.

The New Canadian
479 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT. M5V 2A9
Please find enclosed $.................................. for which
☐ Renew my subscription.
☐ Enter my new subscription for .... year/months
$7.00 for 6 months $11.00 per year
NAME (MR. MRS. MISS) ____________
ADDRESS ____________
CITY ____________ PROV. ____________
POSTAL CODE ____________

ALL-WAY ROOFING LIMITED.

C.R.C.A. — MEMBER — O.R.C.A.
FLAT ROOFING SHEET METAL WORK
SHINGLING EAVESTROUGHING
ALCAN ALUMINUM STELCO STEEL
SIDING DEALER
421-3374 — TORONTO — 291-1673.
METRO LIC. B-124 NISEI OWNED.
"COVERING ONTARIO"

Welcome Japanese Canadian Friends
KWONGCHOW CHOP SUEY TAVERN
Special Attention on Take Out Orders
362-0029 For Reservations 362-4322
126 Elizabeth Street at Dundas, Toronto
Catering to Wedding Banquets, Showers and Parties
Seating Capacity 240

SMALL SHOE SIZES

LATEST STYLES
ALL HEEL HEIGHTS
LADIES 2 and up
MENS 4 and up
MEDIUM & WIDE FITTINGS
Albert's Shoe Store
1328 Queen St. West
Phone 531-1931 Toronto

FURUYA
STORE 366-5451.
Don't be late for Furuya January sale.
Sorry but price increases are expected again in February. Get your Rice, Shoyu, Rice Cooker today.
Limited Parking available at the back of our store.
Come and shop at Self Service store where we have plenty of Elbow Room.
WINNER OF DRAW
1. M. Nishimura
2. I. Maeda
3. V. Kodama
4. I. Mitsushio

460 Dundas St. W.
Toronto 2B, Ont.
TRAVEL SERVICE 363-0655
FURUYA SPRING TOUR TO JAPAN WILL FLY ON CP AIR'S NEW JUMBO JET.
Departing: March 31 Return April 26th.
1974 Tour programme.
May 10 Spring Tour to Japan
May Portugal, Spain and Greece
July Summer tour to Japan
July St. Lawrenee Cruise
August California and Las Vegas
Oct. Agawa Canyon by train
Dec. Xmas in Bermuda

TIMES SQUARE TRAVEL CENTRE LTD.
672 NO. 3 ROAD, RICHMOND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

TRAVEL CENTRE NEWS
GROUP DEPARTURE TO JAPAN
Feb. 15 (3 weeks) — Mar. 2 (5 weeks)
Mar. 28 to May 15
April 5 to May 1
For further details and reservations
Please Call or write to:
Times Square Travel Centre Ltd.
672 No. 3 Rd, — Richmond, B.C.

THE PLACE TO START YOUR HAPPY HOLIDAY

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our heartfelt appreciation to our friends and relatives for their many acts of kindness, messages of sympathy and beautiful floral tributes during our recent bereavement in the loss of dear husband, father and grandfather.

Mrs. Kiku Kinoshita,
Mr & Mrs. Ritz Kinoshita and Family,
Mr. & Mrs. Hiko Kinoshita and Family,
Mr. & Mrs. Ken Irizawa and Family,
Mr. & Mrs. Matsu Kinoshita and Family,

KAZUO G. OIYE Q.C
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
NOTARY PUBLIC
1 Carlton St., Toronto
Room 1005
[illegible] 293-4281 Res.

Thos. T. Onizuka, Q.C
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
AND NOTARY PUBLIC
425 UNIVERSITY AVE.
SUITE 615, TORONTO
Phone 363-5002
(Res.) 493-2457

JAMES KAMINO
T.V. Service
364-9913
TORONTO

Bus: 961-5511 Res: 429-6206
ERNEST JOMORI
Chartered Accountant
Suite 403
130 BLOOR ST. W TORONTO

JUNN KASHINO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
2261 Lakeshore Blvd. W.
Toronto, Ont. M8V-1A6
Phone 252-3513

Buy and Sell Your Home Through
TOM OMURA
MELL REAL ESTATE Ltd.
2008 Lawrence Ave. East
Scarboro, Ont.
757-5184

OSCAR'S SPORT SHOP
SKIS
1201 Bloor Street West
532-4267

Dates And Doings

Presidents Gekko & Okimura For Mont. Dana

TORONTO. — The Annual General Meeting of the Montreal Dana began with a well enjoyed luncheon and the business meeting ensued with the following members being elected into office.

Co-Presidents Kimi Gekko, Josie Okimura
Executive Secretary Kumi Kadohama
Recording Secretary Amy Nakano
Treasurer Mary Shinya
Lay Away Savings Treasurer Toki Ishihara
Social Convenors Chiyoko Ichiyen, Toshie Yasui
Assistants Bessie Ishii, Chiyoko Matsubara, Yum Nose
Education Convenors Julie Shikatani, Fumi Tani
Assistants Kuki Shikatani, Masa Kojima
Membership Convenor Annie Shinohara
Assistant Chiharu Miyake
Welfare Convenor Yae Yamada
Auditor Miki Takahashi

A Valentine Dance will be held in conjuction with the Montreal Sangha Society on Saturday, February 16th at the Catholic Hall, 8155 Rousselet St. from 9:00 P.M. Please contact any executive members for tickets as they are limited.

Next monthly meeting will be held on Tuesday, February 12th from 8:00 p.m. at the Church. Please try to do your utmost and attend this meeting. — K.K.

ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN|WOMEN

Investment Division of large firm requires representatives, fluent and able to correspond in English as well in Japanese or Italian or German languages. Applicants must be well educated and have both, pleasant appearance and personality. Real Estate experience an asset. Additional training will be supplied.

Please send your resume with recent photograph to Box 10, The New Canadian.

HAMILTON JCCA
Annual Shimboku-kai
on
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24th, 1974
From 2 p.m. at
Hillcrest Restaurant — 510 Concession (at Wentworth)
Dinner — Entertainment — Fukubiki
Admission: adults $5. Children (under 10) $2.50

Nikko sukiyaki はな光
japanese restaurant/tavern
Reservations: 366-2164
Seven Days A Week
460 Dundas St. West,
Toronto, Ont.

Gertrude Urabe
INSURANCE
20 Eglinton Ave. East
Suite 405, Toronto 315, Ont.
Phone 485-5087
Home phone: 449-8293

JAPAN TOURS' 74

DEPARTURES	RETURNS
MARCH 9	MARCH 27
MARCH 14	MAY 11
APRIL 14	MAY 19

Phone or Write for Color Brochure and Further Information.

K. Iwata Travel Service
Toronto
869-1291
Res. 762-1742
162 SPADINA AVE.
Vancouver
254-5101
1115 East Hastings St.
Vancouver 4, B.C.

An Historical Outline Of Japanese Literature

Japanese Literature. A Historical Outline by Edward Putzar. Foreword by Anthony Chambers. Adapted from Hisamatsu Sen'ichi, ed., Nihon Bungaku. The University of Arizona Press, 1973. xiv 261 pages; paperback. $6.50.

Reviewed by

JAMES T. ARAKI

University of Hawaii

The foreword to this book states, "This is the first balanced, comprehensive history of Japanese literature to appear in English since 1889 (should read 1899), and it is of course a translation of the work of Japanese scholars." The original text is a one-volume literary history, divided into five chapters representing the five major cultural historical areas, each chapter written by a different author or pair of authors.

As one might expect — as in most Japanese textbooks compiled in a such manner — the treatment is unbalanced. This is not necessarily bad, however, inasmuch as the book is nicely informed by various of the critical approaches to literature practiced in Japan.

The coverage is comprehensive in one important respect: the names of all major (and many minor) literary figures, as well as innumerable titles of works in almost every genre, are cited in the 226-page text. The foreword states also that the "translation provides . . . . clues to how the Japanese perceive their literature." The book, in this respect, is highly illuminating.

Edward Putzar, a reliable and conscientious translator, is frank in telling us, "The historical . . . is merely a graph, a few lines describing complicated and vital events with almost complete abstraction. Such outlines are useful as maps and useful guides to a land, but their limitations are much the same" (p.xi). He deserves praise for his effort to adapt the book for readers of English. The many parenthetical glosses and the often ingenious English rendering of cryptic Japanese titles serve to elucidate.

Some readers might wish that Mr. Putzar had done much more in the way of adapting. A fuller adaptation, however, would have required the translator's rephrasing a great many critical comments so as to reflect his own understanding, thereby distorting the voices of the Japanese authors.

Because the book is essentialy an anthology, each chapter must be dealt with separately. "Early Ancient Period, A.D. 400 to 794" is by Takashi Inukai. The major work of the age, the Man'yoshu, which contains some 4,500 poems, is treated as a collection representing the poetry of four distinct periods. The author sees social and political changes in each of the periods as being related in some way to changes in poetic outlook — an observation that reveals a penchant for the "sociocultural" approach to literature.

Comments on the works of individual poets are impressionistic. Evaluative comments are occasionally difficult to comprehend because Prof. Inukai's critical vocabulary is quite different from ours. Moreover, because no examples of poetry are given, the reader of English will be perplexed by such statements as "the value of his (Okura's) poetry rests securely on Okura's talent for literary structuring," or "the apparent realism of his. (Mushimaro's) work is due rather to its structure and his forte is the dramatic form he brings his material" (p. 33).

The discussion of other categories of literature is terse and informative, but critical statements are subjective, as they tend to be even in writings on contemporary Japanese literature. This critical tendency is not eschewed in Japan as it is in the United States — a point worth bearing in mind if the reader is to understand how the Japanese approach their own literature.

Efforts to compress and condense may have led to the omission of qualifying statements, in the absence of which assumptions and speculations become stated facts. The reader will assume, for instance, that Prince Yamatotateru (should read Yamatotakeru) is a historical personage, for the author neglects to explain that the prince is a composite archetypal figure (pp. 22-3). Similar instances of inexactness reduce the usefulness of the brief essay, "Historical Background," with which the chapter begins.

The very first sentence, the first of the book, becomes a misstatement owing to a careless choice of the words: we are told that the "Japanese state" was established about A. D. 400. We are told also that the Japanese government by the begining of the 600s "completed its adaptation of the administrative system developed in China during the Sui and T'ang dynasties" —a curious statement in light of the dates of the two dynasties, 590-907. The terms "epic poetry" and "Heroic Age" (jojishi and eiyu jidai) are used frequently and, it may seem, with imprecision. Specialists might take issue with the reference to the period of ca. 550-750 as "the time of Japan's most brilliant recorded literature." These blemishes, however, detract little from the informative nature of the main body of the chapter.

"Late Ancient Period, A.D. 794 to 1185" by Akio Abe is a balanced treatment of Heian literature — an account of all major categories of writings in which all significant writers and titles are mentioned. The author's style is juxtapositional, well suited for the writing of a historical outline. The chapter is wholly unpretentious; one encounters no critical terms borrowed from the West — not even "lyrical" or "romantic," which Japanese literary historians and critics seem to consider indispensable in writing about literature.

This matter-of-fact treatment might not appeal to the nonspecialist, but how else could all the basic facts of literature of the Heian period, a golden age, be presented in less than 30 pages? It seems a shame, however, that Prof. Abe did not include a substantial discussion of The Tale of Genji, on which he has written extensively.

The reader should be advised of a typographical error and two ambiguities: he is told that the Kokinshu contains 1,000 poems (p. 48); and that Suguwara no Michizane rose out of poverty (p. 47); and that the last nine chapters of The Tale of Genji take up Genji's later loves (p. 59). An assertion of Prof. Abe that may be questioned is that which equates Rekishi monogatori, which contain a number of fabrications, "with" (what are) really histories in narrative form" (p. 60). Histories are retrospective writings, but not all retrospective writings — particularly those employing the techniques of fiction — are histories.

"Medieval Period, A.D. 1185 to 1600" by Koichi Nishio and Masao Tesaki is distinguished by the leisurely pace of the narrative. The co-authors dwell at some length on topics with which readers of English might be familiar. The discussion of the evalution of the poetry of this period is enlivened by illuminating quotations from original medieval sources; unfortunately, no examples of poetry are given. Western readers might be disappointed by the authors' reluctance to express critical opinions other than these: poets represented in the Gyokuyoshu and the Fugashu "were the last to show creative ability", "Their (Nijo School poets') work was generally uninspired," and "the linked verse form (renga) was extraordinarily creative" (pp. 90-91).

Some views set forth by the authors require elucidation. "In the Heiji monogatori, Minamoto no Yoshihira. . . is drawn to heroic scale" (p.76). Yoshihira does indeed slay every foe who dares approach him, but this does not make him 'heroic', as we understand the term. "In this dimension (i.e., warriors portrayed as idealized, heroic figures) Heike might be termed an epic-hero poem" (p. 77).

Possibly what the authors want to say is that The Tale of the Heike presents the reader with a poetic view of history through a work that has epic qualities. These few modifications might be suggested the Gempei Seisuiki dwells much on years ofter 1181 (p. 78); sarugaku came to be known "simply as No" somewhat later than the mid-Muromachi period (p. 99); the standard reportory of Kowakamai has consisted of 50 works, not 30 (p. 102). I should like to add that the consummate artistry of the dengaku-no performer Itchu, a contemporary of Zeami, should not be ignored, though it may be convenient to do so in order to give the sarugaku-no performers Kan'ami and Zeami total credit for having developed (the no drama (p. 102).

"Modern Period, A.D. 1600 to 1868" by Yukihiko Nakamura is an essay that reveals not only the authors profound knowledge and understanding of the literature, history, and social, political and philosophical thought of the Edo period, but also his superb ability to organize, interrelate, criticize, and evaluate. Comments on literary technique and on trends and influences are succinct, precise, and — above all — concrete. Many of Prof. Nakamura's one sentence descriptions are marvels of condensation.

This chapter of 63 pages, the longest of the five which make up this book, is a comprehensive and intelligent survey of Edo literature — the best possible of its kind — and will be useful and valuable source for all serious students of Japanese literature. Though the treatment is encyclopaedic, the reader may detect glimmers of a sound and original critical approach to Japanese literature. The excellence of this chapter alone makes the book a worthwhile possession.

A printer's error, "eighteenth century" (p. 114, middle) should read "seventeenth century;" the measurements of most kusazoshi are five-by-seven rather than "three by five inches" (p. 149).

"Contemporay Period, A.D. 1863 to 1946" by Izumi Hasegawa and Yasutaka Seagusa is a collection of summary essays on 11 topics, arranged chronologically: "The Meiji Enlightment and New Literary Forms from the West," "The New Realism," "Neo-Classicism," "Romanticissm," "Naturalism," "Anti-Naturalism," "Impressionism," "Proleterian Literature," "Modernism" and Tradition," "Literary Revival", and "War Years."

These essays were compiled — unfortunately with no discernible effort to integrate them — into the important chapter on the literature of contemporary Japan. A brief introductory essays suggests a theme that might not be tenable: the roots of twentieth-century Japanese literature are exclusively in the European tradition. The few references to "tradtion" are to early contemporary Japanese writings (1885 to ca. 1910), not to anything antedating the establishment of literary ties with the West.

Profs. Hasegawa and Seagusa favor an approach to the literature of this period which has for decades, been standard among Japanese literary historians. Every writer is assigned to a "school" or a literary movement. For a maverick like Jun'ichiro Tanizaki a category (individualist) is created. "Naturalism," "Romanticism", and so forth are imprecise terms in Japanese literary history though they are used frequently and persistently, and Mr. Putzar wisely, does not attempt to define or qualify them. In consequence, the reader may discover the Japanese proclivity for vagueness in literary classification and a compulsion to place every writer and work into one category or another, preferably those that may be associated with trends in Western literature.

In summary, I might say that the virtues of this book as a historical outline outweight its few shortcomings — the latter are inevitably magnified by being mentioned in a review. Two points clearly deserve mentioning. The first is possibly salutary: there are no discernible evidences of an impact by the Formalist Critics on the literary approaches of the Japanese authors of this volume. The other is the deplorable practice among Japanese publishers of parceling out assigments for individual chapters of a book to various specialists, specifying an unrealistic deadline (Japanese writers make it a point to meet all deadlines), and neglecting the important process of editing and integrating the parts into a whole. The "general editor," in most instances, is an eminent scholar who lends only his name to the undertaking.

Mr. Putzar did an admirable job of deciphering Japanese names and titles rendered in Chinese graphs. The following are the few possible misreadings I have detected: Kaneharu no Zenchiku (p. 101) should read Komparu Zenchiku; Ukiyo monogatori (p. 115) is usually read Ukiyo-banashi; Akinari's Shodo choji seken zaru (p. 139) is usually read Shodo Kikimimi sekenzaru; Akera Kanko instead of Akaraku Kanko (p. 152; kyoshi instead of hyoshi, a typographical error; Tanizaki's Irezumi (p. 191) is usually read Shisei. I might quibble over just one translation of a Japanese title — "Swastika" for Tanizaki" "Manji" (p. 213).

This book may be recommended to Western students of Japanese literature primarly as a convenient reference volume. Mr. Putzar has provided the book with an excellent index which will enable the reader to identify readily every important literary figure or work (excluding drama) he is likely to encounter in writings on pre-1946 Japan. Statements regarding twentieth-century literature, however, are occasionally misleading and should not be accepted uncritically.

(Monumenta Nipponica)

JAPANESE RESTAURANT
"MICHI"
459 Church St.
Phone 924-1808
328 Queen St. W.
Phone 863-9519
Toronto
Closed On Mondays

DUNDAS UNION STORE
OPEN SUNDAY
— 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M. —
173 DUNDAS STREET WEST, TORONTO
364-7692
ONE HOUR FREE PARKING FOR
OUR CUSTOMERS. AT JOY LOY
PARKING LOT. (SOUTH OF LICHEE GARDENS)

すばらしい日！あなたは廿一歳。

二十一歳に達すれば，あなたの両親のオンタリオ病院保險計画（オーヒツプ）にあなたは含まれなくなります。したがつてあなた自身のオーヒツプ番号を申請すること，さもないと緊急に際して保險なしという事態になります。オーヒツプの申請書式を最寄りのオーヒツプ地方事務所から求めて早速送ることです。

注意事項‥オーヒツプに連絡するときはかならずあなたのオーヒツプ番號を通知することです。

あなたの地区にあるオーヒツプ地方事務所はどんな質問にも答えてくれ申請について助力してくれます。

Ministry of Health
Ontario
Hon Richard T Potter, M.D., Minister

Hamilton 25 Main St. W. 528-3481
London 227 Queens Ave. 433-4561
Sudbury 295 Bond St. 675-9111
Toronto 2195 Yonge St. (Eglinton) 482-1111
Mississauga 55 City Centre Dr. 275-2730
Kingston 1055 Princess St. 546-3811
Ottawa 75 Albert St. 237-9100
Thunder Bay 200 South Syndicate Ave 623-5131
Windsor 1427 Ouellette Ave. 258-7560

天氣晴朗なれど

佐藤愛子

（五）

「まあ、夏子、何ですか、そのかっこうは……」

「どうしたの？　おかしい？」

「どうしたもこうしたもありませんよ。あなた、いつたい幾つになつたの」

「正確には、二十歳と四ヵ月」

「はたちならはたちの娘らしく、お正月は、お正月らしく……」

朝子は口をつぐんだ。娘は母親のいうことなど聞いていないのだ。台所に立つて歯ブラシをくわえたまま片手で年賀状をより分けているさまは、この娘に痴漢よけカンザシをもつてきた友田三無の常識のなさが改めて思われるのである。そこへ春生が起きて来た。

「お母さん、おめでとう」

と、この方は少しは人並の挨拶をする。新らしい、こんの、ぴつたりと下腹にくつついたバンドなしのズボンをはいて、レンガ色に銀モールのついたルパシカのようなものを着ている。

「どうしたの、おかしなもの着てるわね」

「うん、頼んでつくつてもらつたの、澤くんのねえさんに……」

「暮れにお母さんが買つてきたセーターがあるでしよう」

「あれ、せつかくだけど、バーゲンだからねえ……」

春生は女のように細いしなやかな髪の毛を肩近くまでたらして、前がみをひたりと横になでつけている。雄介の出た大學へ一浪で入つて今三年だが、學校の紛爭をよそにドラムばかりたたいて、日を暮しているのだ。朝子は正月そうそうのこの息子のいでたちには、夏子の場合とちがつた文句がある。娘が電気工夫のような格好で現われたかと思うと息子の方はトランプのジャックというところだ。髪のすそをまき毛にしていないだけ、まだマシだと思わねばならないのかもしれない。

朝子が座敷へ酒を運んで行くと、三無はつくえの上いっぱいに圖面を廣げて、何やら雄介に説明している最中だった。

新型移動式一穴パチンコ台

と圖面には書いてある。

「なるほど、なるほど」

と雄介は盛んにうなづいている。

「こいつは面白い。こいつは愉快だ」

その興にのつた聲は、朝子に暗い豫感を與える。

屋根替え

住宅、會社のルーフィング、シングルやトタン替え。トイ、トタン仕事のご用命に應ず

（經營）トム・ルッカー
（代理）須貝 ジョン

RUNNYMEDE ROOFING,
TOM LOOKER,
59 Lunness Road,
Toronto — 763-1360
Licence No. B 169
John Sagal — 767-1092

自動車ノ修繕一切

各種自動車のリペア、チューンアップ、その他ご相談に應じます。

ガルフ・サービステーション
共營者 並木、田上

JNT AUTO SERVICE
2239 Bloor St. West
(At Runnymede)
Toronto Phone 766-4292

辯護士 鬼塚敏三

クインズ・カウンシル
425 University Ave.,
Suite 615,
Toronto 1, Ont.
Phone 363-5002,
Home 493-2457

▲一切の法律事務におうじますから御相談下さい。

Frank G. Yada
Crown Life Insurance Co.
1550 West Georgia St.
Vancouver, B.C.

家庭の幸福を守る
生命保險つき貯蓄法
クラウン生命をお選び下さい
晩市西ジョージャ街一五五〇
矢田源一郎
電話 三二五—二五二八
六八二—六五一

紳士服仕立

修繕、新調一切

電話でお申し込みくだされば市内ならどこにでも出張いたします。

野村
3460 Danforth Ave.
Scarboro, Ont.
Telephone 694-9553.

オエン家屋賣買

ト市東エグリントン街二六八五番地
電話二六六—四五〇一
日系代理人
黒田光雄
住宅電話 二六一—二五八一

保險一切

火災、盗難、病傷、住宅、自動車保險のご相談に應じます。

木下律
トロント市
電話—七五九・二六三二
—七五五—七三一七

住宅賣買

晝夜を問わず、住宅賣買について喜んでご相談に應じます。お電話して下さい。

堀ケン
PHONE 261-5194

AUTHENTIC JAPANESE DISHES
"MICHI" RESTAURANT

459 CHURCH STREET, PHONE 924-1303
328 QUEEN ST. WEST, PHONE 863-9519

日本料理 **みち**

◎チャーチ店
チャーチ街四五九
電話九二四—一三〇三

◎クイーン店
西クイーン街三二八
電話八六三—九五一九
（クイーン店だけ月曜休み）

おいしい中華料理

▲日系人各種大小宴會、結婚、婚約披露宴の御用命に應じますし、食事の出前も致します。
▲サービスは丁寧で迅速、料理は一流コックのもの。ぜひお立寄り下さい。
▲日本酒もサーヴいたします。

廣州チャプスイ・ターバン
KWONGCHOW TAVERN CHOP SUEY,
126 Elizabeth St., Toronto
Phone 362-4322 — 362-0029

荒れたままの日本大使館
握り飯の差し入れで
館員らが無事を喜び合う

【クウェート時事】ゲリラ占拠解決あとの日本大使館内部はまだあれたまま。人質が集められていた館内の待合室にはソファーのシートやクウェート政府差し入れの食事の箱などが散らばり五〇時間の籠城の後を無言のうちに物語っていた。

入口正面の受付や秘書兼タイピスト室、一等書記官の部屋のかべなどには赤いサインペンで『ピー・エフ・エル・ピー』とか、漢字で『日本赤軍派』とかアラビア語が書きなぐられていた。

また大使館のトビラの下部に銃痕が一つ不気味に口を開いていた。ゲリラは突入の時注意をひき集めるため三一四発を威かく射撃したという。人質たちはすぐ立ったまま手を頭に置かされたが、しばらくしてから床やソファーなどにすわることを許された。

伊藤書記官はゲリラの要求が受け入れられない場合はまず処刑されることになっていたが『やっと日航機のアレンジができたとの知らせがあったときはホッとした』と当時の恐怖を思い返していた。人質釈放の知らせにさっそく杉村書記官のおくさんが『にぎりめし』『おでん』などの日本食を差し入れ、ともに無事を喜び合った。

ヤマ・店盗難

ト市内西エグリントン街八六二で『ザ・ヤマト』の店名でラジオ、テレビなど販賣及び修理している内藤氏はこのほど夜間、店内に高價商品をごっそり盗み出された。一部は保險でカバーされているが、大きな痛手だと經營者は歎いている。

石川大使が感謝

【東京時事】パレスチナ・ゲリラから釈放された石川駐クウェート大使は今週外務省に次のような公電を寄せてきた。

『大使館およびほかの人々十二人全員無事釈放された。今回の事件に関し田中首相はじめ政府の方々および国民、各位に對し心から感謝するとともに、多大の迷惑をかけたことを深くおわびする』

今師々藤子さんが初参加
ト市交響楽團に楽手として

小澤征爾氏が指揮者となって以来、一躍有名になったトロント交響楽團に、初の日本女性バイオリニストが團員に加わった。ト市ローヤル音楽學校に四年勉學した今師々藤子（いましし・ふじこ）さんで、彼女は來る二月四日夜、シージェー・アール・テー・テレビ局主催のレコード・コンサートでバイオリン演奏を科學センターで行う。

また東京絃楽四重奏團が來る二月七日午後一時半からイートン・オーディトリアムで演奏する。このクオルテットは日本でめきめき賣り出してい、楽團で、ト市では初演奏。男三人と女一人組）

滋賀湖東会 賑やかな集会

滋賀湖東会では去る土曜午後、ト市佛教会堂で先亡者追悼法要を營み、終って階下で総会と親睦会をもった。婦人たちの丹誠こめた料理と折詰、夕食を共にしながら、獨吟唱や漫談、手品などご余興があり、福引、ビンゴを楽しんで九時前和氣あいあい裡に散会したが例年どおり満堂の盛況であった。なお當夜、滋賀縣知事から寄贈の縣旗が壇上中央にかざられて初披露された。

日本選手
四人が何れも楽勝
ク州での全加スキージャンプ

【ケベック州オールト・チエルシー】當地でこのほど行われた全加スキー・ジャンプ・チーム強選大会に、欧州遠征からの帰途、招かれて出場した日本ジャンプ選手團四人が、いずれもカナダ選手をしのいで楽勝するという見事な結果を示した。

浅利孜勝選手は二日間の競技で六五・五メートル及び六六メートルという最長距離をとび、田中誠一、齋藤信一及び金子茂二選手も浅利にほとんど近いジャンプぶりをみせ、『日本人ジャンパー』の意氣を發揮した。

カナダ選手團のベストはやっと五九メートル、六〇メートルという程度であった。

カムループス 日語校維持會

【カムループス】當地日本語學校維持会の本年度役員は次の通りきまった。

學務委員長小林石三郎△副委員長田中英雄△議長中島一雄△副議長中島田冨夫△幹事田端清△幹事補佐藪木隆義△会計田端昭△社交大橋繁雄 千葉勝次△監査役西功一 堀英次

カムループス 佛婦會役員

【カムループス】當地佛教婦人會本年度の役員は次の通りきまった。

△顧問岩崎ミツ△會長山川英子△副會長岩崎ヤスエ△幹事田原菊江△幹事補佐小林靜枝△會計田中とし子△監査役兒玉益惠 北村スエ△社交部長倉岡志津子△部員前田淑子 坂本節子 上田直子 小谷榮△儀藝部長廣瀬ベラ△部員田端信枝 嶺崎和枝、北村信枝 谷よし子△各區役員――區西崎キミ 二區倉岡志津子、三區竹中フランセス、四區岩崎ヤスエ、五區宮原エドナ、六區雄松悦子 七區川田幸子 八區バ・フオド・トタヨ、九區（ウエストサイド）望月げん、區（市內）中島艶子 十一區（バレビュー）浦野ハヤメ

寄付感謝（一）
ト市 日語學校維持会

△十弗宛 兒玉勇 吉田エム 高橋スガ 岩崎與理 得夫妻 松尾千代次 佐藤絹江 堀井ジー 池田照子 高山豐秋 小田保登 曾良與樹 石井末子 田中時一 中野武雄 渡辺純衛 ミセス伊豆川 上出昭二 森研三 米山力藏 戸月保 佐々木勇二 料治勢津子 北村為明 林初太郎 須山国雄 春原順一 梅月千代 西村登美 下高原榮一 濱崎フジ 高見トム 中林芳代 西村デニス 角利顯 大塚芳春 森下タッドホ妻 中川勝 宍戸晴 向井ビ夫人 佐々木イノ 山崎愛晶 森山美知 延子 河野ミサヨ 角口泰一郎 中村源松 岡田嘉代 勝山功 篠原国雄 滋賀湖東会 大林タケ 岸本夏夫 小川進 齋藤加奈雄 谷石権四郎 川崎茂八 竹田つねよ

△五弗宛――川崎久代子 宇佐見フミ 阿部康彥 京子 井手律 江入潔 淺野研 三浦セイ 小柳行雄 神田良雄（広島） 佐野繁一 後藤照治 伊藤中造 宮内爲治 矢島繁雄

△三弗宛――安浦（金光教会）中川エム 以上は廿五周年に際して

◎一般寄付として十二月末日まで

△一百弗宛――ト市佛教婦人会（仏教会廿周年を記念として津村トクエ（夫清太郎永眠）

△九十弗 ト市佛教会（發展）

△五十弗 ト市鹿児島縣人主催日本国体映画コレクション收益）

△二十五弗宛――佐田まつ（夫種次永眠） 唐津家族（父尚一永眠）

△廿弗 北村尚明操子夫妻（二女明美結婚記念）

△五弗 森助五郎（発展）

死亡

△晩市で高田タクシーの經營者であつた高田義孝氏（八三、廣島、在バーリングトン）は去る十一日自動車ドライブ中心臓マヒで急死。十三日夜八時からバ市日系合同教会で告別式を執行した。

求 オフィス・クリーナー 週五日、午後五時より四、五時間、經驗夫婦者を歓迎。ト市ブローワとベイ街付近 詳細電話二九三―四五八八（午後六時以後）

ウエトレス 至急入用

ウエトレス、フル又はパートタイム。チャーチ店「みら」 電話九二四―一三〇三 （トロント）

求 當社では日英兩語堪能の若い男性でトラベルサービスに經驗のある人又はトレイニーを募集しています。希望者は左記へ

古屋交通社
460 Dundas St. West, Toronto, Ont. Phone: 363-0655

貸 ベースメント。三室、ファニチャー付。エトビコ（電話二五五―九五七四）

求 工場働き見習い。委細面談。（電話三六六―五〇〇五）

本年度訪日ツアー

□出發	□歸加	□出發	□歸加
三月九日	三月廿七日	八月卅一日	九月二十日
三月十四日	五月十二日	九月一日	九月廿九日
四月十四日	五月十九日	東京・バンクーバー・東京	
五月十九日	六月十六日	六月十四日	七月四日
六月廿九日	八月十九日	七月廿一日	八月廿二日
八月十一日	八月二十日	八月五日	八月廿九日

手續一切を安心しておまかせられるエーヂェント

申込所 晩市 岩田旅行案内社
1115 E. Hastings St., Vancouver Phone 254-5101

トロント岩田旅行案内支社
162 Spadina Ave. Toronto Phone 869-1291 Res. 762-4742

英文日本文學書

―二、三世や白人に贈るのに良い―

吾輩は猫である	夏目漱石	六、〇〇
藤十郎の戀、他四編	菊池寛	二、二〇
伊勢物語		七、二五
黄金の国	遠藤周作	四、五〇
ちんもく	同	七、二五
好色五人女	井原西鶴	二、二〇
男色大鑑・武家義理物語	同	三、七五
世間胸算用	同	四、二五
獵銃	井上靖	三、〇〇
お菊さん	ロッチー	三、〇〇

――その他各種多数あります

◉新着書案内 ◉雑誌値段表――進呈

亀岡書籍貿易商會

889 Dundas St. West, Toronto, Ont. M6J 1V9 Phone 363-0904

ますます評判のよい
ダンダスユニオン店の米

○三光ローズ ねばりがあって軟い
○さくら米 すし米として好評
○大黒米 改良米として注目の米
○菊米 徳用米

ダンダスユニオン店

電話 三六四―七六九二 三六六―三六六三

DUNDAS UNION STORE
173 Dundas Street West, Toronto
Phone 364-7692 — 366-3663

「黒潮の涯に」を読む

新保　満

敬愛する林林太郎さんが遂に「黒潮の涯に」を出版された。私がこの本の原稿をはじめて見せて頂いたのは一九六八年だから五年以上の才月をかけて完成されたのである。まず心からお祝いを申しのべさせて頂きたいと思う。

この本はステブストンを中心とする日系漁夫に焦点がすえられ、それに関連して戦前の日白の関係、日系社会の中の問題、人物論がくりひろげられる。本を全体として流れるのは林さん一流のユーモアとペーソスである。「魚とり」と自称する林さんだが文章の方も大変達者である。

何故林さんはこの本を書かずにいられなかったのだろうか。それは迫害に生き抜いた日系人の真実を伝えたいという彼の心からなる願いの故にである。彼は自分の体験に密着した漁業を通して日系人史の一側面に光をあてようとしたのである。というのも、通り一辺の理解でものをいう人があまりにも多く、活字として残っている資料が必ずしも真実を伝えていないからである。

右のような動機で書かれているので、林さんの目は常に「日系人」全体の動きをみている。この視角がこの種の本にありがちな我田引水から救っている。時には病的な程自分の功績をたたえる文章が少くない中で彼のこの本は極めて自己に謙白である。わずかに自分がでてくる時でも焦点は常に他の人物にある。山崎元枝女史と林さんとの交流のごときその美しい一例である。

これは林さんの主張の本でもある。こういうとすぐ前の文章と矛盾するようだが決してそうではない。彼が披瀝するのは自分の信念であって、それは抽象的な価値判断である。彼は剣客で硬骨漢で正義漢だから遠慮なく自分の信ずる所をのべている。彼の信念にすべての人が同感するとは思えない。けれども読む者は、彼の気魄に打たれるのである。その意味でこの本は大変成功していると思う。

この本は良い意味で明治の人間の著作である。七〇台半ばの老人の筆とは思えぬ情熱のほとばしり、仕事への献身、そして他人への思いやりがあふれている。彼の嫌いなのは、浮薄な才子、口先だけ達者でグータラな人間、要するに厳しく自己を律しない人間である。そういった人間はえてして自分だけがかわいく他人への真実な思いやりに欠ける……と林さんはいっているようにみえる。

この本には三つの長所があると思われる。第一に、林さんも志しておられるように、将来日系人史と取り組む者が必ず目を通さねばならぬ貴重な資料がつまっている。第二に、読む者をして当時のふんい気を感ぜしめる。日白関係の緊張、日系人間の交渉、ピチピチした人間的な日系人のふんい気が本の中から発散しているようである。並々ならぬ努力と思われる所以である。第三に、これまた林さんの志しておられる所であるが、この本を読んだ者は日本とカナダの友好的な関係が永続するように願わずにはおられなくなる。そして自分達の行動をかえりみ襟を正さずにはおれなくなる。

この本には制約もなくはない。まず、読者として日系人を想定している。日本にいる日本人や日本から一時的にカナダに来ている者が読んで面白いかどうかは問題である。次に、林さんは自分が判りすぎておられるので他もすぐ判るはずだと仮定しておられるようである。その欠陥は日系人関の問題の展開や漁業に関する解説に際して出てくる。もう少し整理された説明がほしいと思う場合も少くなかった。（記者註＝ここにカバーなどにつき出版社に対する不満がのべてあるがスペースの関係もあり、それは省いた。）

最後に林さんの手許にはまだ何百部か残りがある筈である。この苦心の著作をひもとかれる志がおありの方は左記に金一封を添えて申し込まれるとよい。

Mr. Rintaro Hayashi
323 Garry Street
Steveston, B.C.

寄付感謝

一九七三年度、左の方々よりご寄付を頂き厚くお礼を申し上げます。合掌

カムループス佛教婦人会

⊙古稀祝
▲十弗宛―北川もと　安井ゆきの
⊙特別寄付
▲三十弗　山田菊江
▲十弗宛―山田新太郎　南出としえ　浦野ハヤメ　上西かやの　名畑スエ　本門キク　河内ツヤ　無名氏
▲五弗宛―小谷菊枝　小林右三郎
⊙結婚記念
▲廿弗　北村武雄（息女）
▲十弗　加藤菊江（息女）
⊙全快祝
▲廿弗　龍神岩乃
▲十弗宛―田中とし子　黒川玉枝　松村マツ
▲五弗　後藤康治
⊙移動記念
▲十五弗　中島艶子
⊙訪問記念
▲十弗　貫名芳子
⊙訪日記念
▲廿弗　坂本栄
▲十五弗宛―兒玉登恩　望月げん
▲十弗宛―西村静枝　北村スエ　川田幸子　田原菊江
⊙葬儀お礼
▲百弗　加藤彰（母）
▲百弗　龍神岩乃（亡夫）
▲五十弗　薮木隆義（母）
▲卅五弗　原田ジミ（母）
▲卅弗　前田志お（亡夫）
▲廿五弗　小森アート（崎田氏）
▲十五弗　龍神ボブ（父）
⊙忌明
▲五十弗　井上才治（義母若林しげ）
▲廿五弗　原田ジミ（母）
▲二十弗　薮木隆義（母）
▲二十弗　龍神岩乃（亡夫）
▲十五弗　加藤彰（母）
▲十弗　前田志お（亡夫）
⊙法事寄付　一周忌
▲五十弗　原田ジミ（母）
▲廿弗　本門キク（亡夫）
▲十弗　加藤菊江（亡夫）
▲全　荒木あや子（母辻たつ）
▲廿弗　阿浦善太郎（亡妻十三回忌）
▲廿弗　本門きく（亡夫初忌）
▲十弗　浦野ハヤメ（亡夫三回忌）
▲全　吉田ノぎえ（吉田せい十三回忌）
▲全　井手てつ（父五十回忌）
▲全　西村市蔵（父十七回忌）
▲五弗　平すえ（亡夫十七回忌）

乗ったとたんに日本です

陽ざしもうららか。
もうじき日本に春がくる。

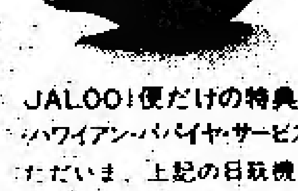
JAL011便
バンクーバー発(火・木・土)16:05――東京着19:40
JAL015便
バンクーバー発(日)16:05――東京着19:40
JAL001便
サンフランシスコ発毎日13:00――東京着20:30
サンフランシスコ発の飛行機は、空の上で映画や音楽から落語・講談まで楽しめる*、B-747日航ガーデン・ジェットです。*国際協定により、2ドル50セントのイヤホーンご使用料が必要です。

ふるさとのせせらぎの水も、ぬるんできます。うららかな春の太陽といっしょに、あなたもどうぞ日本の春へ。昔は小さかった桜の木が、きれいな花をいっぱいに咲かせる時期を、お選びになるのも素敵です。皆さまの翼、日航機が、お寿司やおそば、日本茶や清酒など、日本らしさをたくさんのせて、あなたのお伴をいたします。さあ、お里帰りをこの春こそ。旅行社で企画された日本旅行も、たくさんそろっています。

日航機のご予約・お問合せは、お近くの日本航空支店・営業所、または旅行社へどうぞ。

日本航空トロント支店
Tel.(416)364-7226
111 Richmond Street, West
Toronto 110, Ont.

日本航空バンクーバー支店
Tel.(604)688-6611
777 Hornby Street
Vancouver B.C.



JAL001便だけの特典！
「ハワイアン・パパイヤ・サービス」
ただいま、上記の日航機をご利用になると、ハワイ名産のパパイヤをお求めになれます。たべごろのパパイヤが、1箱におよそ10個。日本へのおみやげなどにいかがですか。ご出発前にお申込みいただくと、ご搭乗の便にお手荷物としてホノルルから積込まれます。期間は3月31日まで。くわしくは日本航空へどうぞ。

日本航空

ニューカナデアン

THE NEW CANADIAN
479 Queen St. W.,
Toronto, Ontario
M5V 2A9
Phone 366-5005
Second class mail registration number 0366

毎週火・金二回発行
購読料金　半年七弗　年十一弗（前払）
カナダ・トロント市
ニューカナデアン

華府石油會議に 歐州九國は冷淡

最大石油会社をサウジ接收へ

〔ワシントン〕當地でニクソン大統領の招きに應じて參集した世界有力石油消費国代表者会議が行なわれている最中、世界最大の米資本による石油生産会社であるアラムコ（アラビア砂漠から毎日七百十万バレルを採油）の一〇〇％接收をサウジ・アラビアが近く要求することになつている。

もしこの要求に應じるとすれば、世界最大の石油会社の所有權は一変してファイサル王の所有に歸することになる。アラムコはいずれその運命におかれるものとみている。その場合、アラムコの四大出資会社はサウジ・アラビアから『優先的バイヤー』の立場を確保し、石油供給の常客を逃がさない努力を行なうことになろう。

一方、カナダ、日本をふくむ十二ヵ国の石油消費国外相はキッシンジャー米国務長官の〝歩調を合わせて燃料危機に對處していこう〟という強いアピールをうけたが、とくに歐州共同国は冷淡な態度を示している。

キッシンジャー長官は、『消費有力国が協力に失敗することは一九三〇年代の世界的不況を再び招く結果になる』と強く警告した。歐州九ヵ国はアラブ産油に依存している關係上、米国の主張においそれと歩調を合わせることで、アラブ諸国から『イスラエル支持国の米国の尻に乗った』とみられることを憂慮し、態度表明をひかえている。

人質全員無事で

ダブル・ゲリラ事件漸く解決

〔東京時事〕クウェートの日本大使館を占據していたゲリラ五人は、事件發生いらい五〇時間ぶりに石川大使ら一二人の人質を釋放、武器を持つたまま石川大使と握手を交わしたのち、大使館裏口から二台の警察車に分乗、クウェート空港に向かつた。空港には製油所襲撃のゲリラ四人（うち日本人二人）を乗せシンガポールから飛來した日航のデーシー八が待機、ゲリラは同機に乗り込んで製油所襲撃の四人と合流した。

シンガポールからクウェートへといはば人質の形でゲリラ移送に當たり大役を果たした田中局長はアデンの日本漁業現地事務所のテレックスを通じ、大平外相あてに『日航乗組員を含め當方全員無事だがクルーの疲労がはなはだしいため、現地で一泊して歸国の豫定』とのメッセージを寄せた。日航機は十日歸国した。

ソ連作家を追放

モスクワで逮捕し西ドイツへ

〔モスクワ〕智能犯として十一年間の監獄生活と亡命の体験をつづり、それを外国で出版、ノーベル文學賞の受賞者となつたソ連の作家、アレキサンダー・ソジュニツン（五五）は今週モスクワ市内の自宅からソ連警官により逮捕された。この事態に備えて同作家は用意した聲明書によると『自分がソ連歴史を正直に書いたため、勞働キャンプに送られるのであれば、すぐに殺してほしい』と書いている。

〔西獨ボン〕ソ連政府は今週西ドイツに逮捕したソ連作家、ソジュニツンを西ドイツに追放すると正式通知してきた。ボン政府はソ連作家が西ドイツで亡命生活を十三日より開始したと發表した。同作家はソ連市民權をはく奪され、無国籍者となつた。

東京でク州が經濟会議

日加八百名が出席豫定

〔ケベック〕外国としては最大の經濟會議をケベック州が東京で來る三月六、七兩日開催することになり、カナダ實業界の代表二百名以上は會議後ホンコンに三日間滯在の予定である。

このケベック州経済會議には日本の實業界リーダーたち五百名以上が参加する見込みである。カナダからは各商社々長をはじめ銀行首脳者が加わり、カナダと日本間の〝投資機会〟を吟味することになろう。

この会議はケベック産業全理事会により、主催され訪日團はピエール通産相と理事會々長ウイメット氏により引率され、ピエル氏が主催者側として演說し、晩さん會を催す。會議出席者にはアルカン・アルミニューム會社がカナダ五輪記念貨幣を日本人出席者にギフトとして贈ることになつている。

全裸もみ

トロ市に八十一軒 營業禁止を可決

〔トロント〕日本のトルコ風呂をまねた『バディ・ラブ・パーラー』（オイルをつけて全裸体をもむ）がトロ市内に亂立、エキストラ・サービスも料金さえ出せば裸婦から受けられて賣春だというわけで市會は今週この種パーラーの營業禁止に同意し、州政府に非合法を要と指定するよう要求することになつた。

とくにヤング街下町には早くから『死ね』とか『ゲイシャ』という店名」トルコ風呂式サービスを賣り物にして繁昌し、それっとばかり市内各地にパーラーが現在八十一軒にふえた。ガール一人當りの週給は三四百弗と推定されている。

英國總選擧で

自由黨伸るか

〔ロンドン〕來る二十八日に行われる英国總選擧で保守党は苦戦をなめるものとみられている。石炭ストに加わつて週三日働きという経済困難が投票に影響するものとされているが、勞働黨も絶對多數をとり得ず、自由党が伸びて、結局自由黨の支持をうけないと保守・勞働とも政權を保てないと観測する向きが有力である。

日本漁船捕まる

＝カナダ領海内で操業中を＝

〔ビクトリア〕カナダ領海内で就漁中だつた日本漁船「コーヨー丸」は今週捕獲され、カナダ漁業保護船「タヌウ」号に警護されてビクトリア港に連れ込まれた。

コーヨー丸は十二日、バンクーバー島北端の領海二十マイル内に立ち入つて就漁中のところをカナダ空軍の哨戒機に探知され、タヌウ號によつて護送されたと空軍側が發表した。空中撮影で日本漁船をたしかめ、折から演習中の驅逐艦が漁船を捕獲、タヌウ號に引き渡した。

海水汚染で國際協力

サーニチ入江で試験

〔ニューヨーク〕ビクトリア市北方約二十マイルのサーニッチ入江内に海水汚染に関する長期的でばく大な出資の国際協力のテストが來る九月から大々的に實施されることになつた。

海洋研究七ヵ国団体が協力しサイロをさかさまにした格好のプラスチック大袋（巾三三呎、深さ九八呎）を海中に入れ、一袋につき二、三五〇トンの海水で満たし、バンクーバー島ノサーニッチ入江でテストするもの。

袋中には海中微生プラントや生き物を入れ、汚染物である重メタル、駆虫剤、石油製品を投げ入れて、生き物にどのような影響があるかを研究する。

誘拐者の要求

〔桑港〕新聞チェン所有主ランドルフ・ハースト氏夫妻の息女パトリシア（一九）の誘拐事件は今週に入ってはじめて最終要求事項が誘拐者によってハッキリされた。加州内の生活困難者に一ヵ月間一人當り七十弗價格のグロサリーを配布せよというもので、それに要する費用は二億弗と推定されている。両親はできる限りその要求に應じるといつている。

燃料危機對處同意

佛の拒否無視

〔ワシントン〕フランスの拒絶を無視し、米加および十ヵ国の石油消費国は今週燃料危機に對處するため協力することの基本に同意、石油生産国側と会合を求めることになった。

この同意に到達するまで米、加、日本および歐州国はそれぞれ讓歩し、コミュニケ發表にまでこぎつけたが、その内容は漠然として、米国側が主張した明確な態度表明をさし控えたものになつた。

カナダの資源を

世界が要求する

〔オタワ〕国連環境プログラム専任幹事、モーリス・ストロング氏（カナダ人）は今週當地で『ターサンドのように豊富な資源を持つカナダは、カナダの友邦国からも、いまに資源の公平分配を迫られることになろう』と語った。

ストロング氏は、資源に對してカナダが国家主義又は保護主義をふりまわすと世界の『持たざる国々』から『すそ分けするのが當然だろう』と挑戦される時代が案外目前に迫っていると警告した。

日本の參加歓迎

〔ワシントン時事〕大平外相は今週、カナダのシャープ外相を訪ずれ、石油消費国会議および當面の日加問題について意見を交換した。席上、シャープ外相は新石油資源となるタールサンドの開發について日本の參加を原則的に歡迎する意思表示をした。また両者は懸案となっている日加閣僚会議を五月中旬をメドに東京で開くことで意見が一致した。